

B O R O U G H O F H Y T H E , K E N T



A N N U A L R E P O R T S O F M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

A N D C H I E F P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

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BOROUGH OF HYTHE

Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and Chief
Public Health Inspector for the Year 1957.

Mr. Mayor, Alderman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1957.

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year Home Population of the Borough was 9,730, which was an increase of 130 over that of 1956.

Birth Rate

The number of births was 103 (43 male, 60 female) which was an increase of 9 over that of 1956. The crude birth-rate was accordingly 10.59; this low rate is an index that there is a preponderance of aged residents in the Borough for which the comparability factor of the Registrar General makes allowance and when this is applied the rate becomes 12.81. This rate, however, is still appreciably lower than that of 16.1 for England and Wales.

Stillbirth Rate

The number of stillbirths was 2, and the rate was accordingly 19.04 per 1,000 total (live and still) births and was lower than that of 22.4 for England and Wales. The maintenance of a low rate is dependant upon adequate examinations before birth and skilled attention at birth.

Infant Mortality Rate

Two infant deaths were registered. Both were neo-natal deaths and were due to (i) Prematurity; (ii) Atelectasis and prematurity.

Prematurity is generally the chief cause of infant deaths.

The infantile mortality rate was accordingly 19.42, and lower than that of 23.0 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality Rate

There were no deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion, and this rate was therefore nil.

Since the beginning of the Century, this rate has been lowered throughout the Country from 5 to under 1 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. The chief cause of maternal deaths is now Toxaemia of pregnancy, which is also a major cause of stillbirths and infants deaths shortly after birth. Inadequate ante-natal care has been shown to be the most common avoidable factor. Early diagnosis and treatment of Toxaemia are essential to prevent a fatal termination.

Death Rate

The total number of deaths from all causes was 118, and the crude death rate was 12.85. As stated in relation to the birth-rate there is a preponderance of aged retired people in the Borough in whom the mortality rate is naturally higher. The comparability factor of the Registrar General compensates for this for comparison of the rate with that of other Districts and when applied the adjusted rate becomes 9.25 which is lower than that of 11.5 for England and Wales.

The chief cause of deaths was Heart and Circulatory Diseases and Vascular lesions of the Nervous System; these are usually the terminal and natural causes of death in old age. Disease of the coronary artery of the heart caused 12 deaths; although this disease attacks many middle-aged persons, none of

those deaths from coronary artery disease was under 65 years of age.

The next chief cause of deaths was Cancer, from which there were 16 deaths; that is 13.5% of the total deaths. The majority of these were amongst the aged. Successful treatment is completely dependant upon early diagnosis; the insidious nature of the disease and procrastination by patients in seeking medical advice are common factors associated with late diagnosis. More Specialised Centres for early diagnosis and treatment should be provided, particularly for Cancer of the Lung.

Cancer of the Lung caused only one (male aged 69 years) of those deaths. The Borough is free from gross atmospheric pollution, which together with the excessive inhalation of tobacco smoke, is thought to be a contributory factor.

The other causes of death were miscellaneous and there was no unusual incidence.

There was no death from Infectious Disease.

Infectious Diseases

Acute Poliomyelitis

Four cases of Paralytic, and two of non-paralytic Poliomyelitis were notified. The first case occurred in June and no source of infection could be elicited. The next case occurred in August and had no ascertainable relationship with the first. Two children from the same family were the next cases, one Paralytic, the other non-paralytic. The last case occurred in September and was non-paralytic. There was no direct contact relationship between the cases, other than the two children from the same family, but the virus was wide-spread in the surrounding Districts during the Autumn months.

There is firm ground for hope that Poliomyelitis vaccination will effectively prevent the onset of the disease and of paralyses amongst those who have been vaccinated.

Whooping Cough

Twenty-eight cases of this distressful disease were notified. The chief complication is Broncho-pneumonia which is particularly dangerous in infants and may reach an advanced stage within 24 hours; early diagnosis of pneumonia is therefore complementary to the success of treatment.

Modern vaccines for protection against the disease are now available at the County Child Welfare Clinics, in addition to those given by the family Doctor, and it is hoped that they will prove to be effective.

Measles

One hundred and thirty-six cases of this disease were notified. Such outbreaks usually occur every two years, when a sufficient number of susceptible children has amassed. Fortunately, it is not commonly a serious disease. Occasionally, Broncho-pneumonia which as with Whooping Cough, is the chief complication, occurs in infants or debilitated children; very rarely, the pneumonia occurs at the phase of invasion of Measles and may develop rapidly.

Gamma globulin is available at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston Hall for protection but it is neither practicable nor desirable to use it on a large scale. Occasionally it has been used to protect children who have been suffering from another disease and who were exposed to Measles; if given within the first five days from exposure it will prevent the attack, or if several days later it will attenuate the disease.

Puerperal Pyrexia

One notification of Puerperal Pyrexia was received. Puerperal Sepsis which the notification of Puerperal Pyrexia usually indicated is today quite rare due to modern aseptic technique and if it does occur specific treatment is highly successful.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

Four cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were notified.

Asian Influenza

An outbreak of the so-called Asian Flu occurred in early Autumn, which is an unusual season for an outbreak of Influenza. The virus had spread originally from China and Japan and quickly became pandemic; it was identified locally by the Public Health Laboratory as Influenza Virus A, typed as Asian A/England/527/57. The illness caused by the virus, per se, was comparatively mild; it began with a high temperature which gradually fell to normal about the 5th day; many patients suffered from Acute Tracheitis accompanied by a harsh unproductive cough; a minority suffered from Pneumonia and deaths were due to Pneumonia caused by the Staphylococcus Aureus. The epidemic tailed off within a few months and there was no second wave later in the winter as expected.

As the disease was not notifiable the total number of cases was not known.

Tuberculosis

Six new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified; none was in the adolescent age group (see later table). There were also two deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Medical science has virtually conquered this disease. Unless the disease is very advanced, patients have every hope of recovery and the earlier the diagnosis is made the quicker is recovery achieved. There is now no waiting list for beds in Sanatoria.


The Mass Radiography Service is of great value in detecting unsuspected cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, who would otherwise become open sources of infection to others. A Survey was made in the Borough in November 1957 and a following table gives the result of the survey. Only one active case of respiratory tuberculosis was discovered, and 21 inactive cases; it may be assumed from this that there is no reservoir of infection in the Borough, as a total of 2,346 were X-rayed.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for your interest and assistance in the work of the Department, and the staff for their efficient co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MARSHALL. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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SECTION A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT FOR

1957

Area:- 3,013 acres

Registrar-General's Estimate of:-

The Resident Population	9,730
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Number of Inhabited Houses According to

the Rate Books	3,240
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Rateable Value

...	£164,482
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Sum Represented by a Penny Rate

...	£650
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Social Conditions

The Borough of Hythe is largely a residential District, by the sea, and during the holiday months, attracts a large number of visitors. There are a few light industries, including a Brewery, a Laundry, a School of Infantry, and domestic trades. The standard of housing in the Borough has been maintained by the Council at a very high level due to long-term pre-war planning and as a consequence there are no slum clearance areas. There is no unemployment in the District and social conditions are generally very satisfactory.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

		Total	M.	F.		Hythe Borough	England and Wales
1.	Live Births	103	43	60	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	10.59 (Adjusted rate 12.8)	16.1
	(a) Legitimate	94	39	55			
	(b) Illegitimate	9	4	5			
2.	Stillbirths	2	1	1	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	19.04	22.4
	(a) Legitimate	2	1	1			
	(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-			
3.	Deaths	118	50	68	Death rate per 1,000 resident population	12.85 (Adjusted rate 9.25)	11.5
4.	Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	-	Not available
5.	Deaths of Infants Under One Year of Age	2	-	2			
	(a) Legitimate	2	-	2			
	(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-			
	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births					19.42	23.0
	Rate re legitimate infants					21.28	
	Rate re illegitimate infants					-	
6.	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)					16	
	Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)					-	
	Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea					1	
	Deaths from Measles					-	

The following cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year 1957.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	28
Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	136

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HYTHE BOROUGH

DURING 1957

ALL CAUSES					Males 50	Females 68
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	2	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	1	-
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	1	-
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	-	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	-	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	7	3
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	1	-
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	6	15
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	4	8
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	-	-
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	8	6
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	4	3
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	1	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	8
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	-	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	-	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	1	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	5	13
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	-	-
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	1	-
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	-	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	-	-

Immunisation against Diphtheria and
Vaccination against Smallpox, 1957

The following is a return of (A) the number of children who were immunised against Diphtheria and (B) the number of persons who were vaccinated against Smallpox, during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

(A) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
Primary Inoculations	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4	81	11	101
Re-inforcing Inoculations	-	-	-	4	4	58	2	1	7	31	2	1	-	-	-	110

(B) VACCINATION

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
Primary Vaccination	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	34	55	95
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Immunisation against Diphtheria, 1957

The following is a return of the number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date, (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1943).

<u>Year of Birth</u>	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) 1953 - 1957	9	10	7	98	102	105	78	76	81	98	123	104	71	89	11	1062
1952 or earlier	60	78	64	69	56	10	42	45	50	7	-	-	-	-	-	489

Poliomyelitis Vaccination, 1957

The following table gives the numbers of children who received a course of two injections against poliomyelitis during the year ended 31st December, 1957

<u>Born</u>	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
	53	41	47	36	23	3	12	9	-	-	-	224

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality, 1957

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths				Total Cases on Register			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	25	0	2
1 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 ...	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis of patients who had not been notified as suffering from that disease.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Centre - British Legion Club.

Date - November, 1957

MINIATURE FILMS TAKEN

ATTENDING MASS RADIOGRAPHY
FOR THE FIRST TIME

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
1193	1153	2346	728	593	1321	56.3

RECALLS FOR SECOND FILM

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
23	15	38	1.6

RESULTS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Schoolchildren</u>	<u>Total</u>
Active tuberculosis	1	-	-	1
Inactive tuberculosis	10	11	-	21
Carcinoma of lung	-	-	-	-

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

1. Public Health Laboratory Service, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone.

This service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. Samples of water, milk, ice-cream and other foods are examined bacteriologically on behalf of District Public Health Departments.

A virological service for the study of viruses has also been established in this Laboratory.

2. Kent County Council, Laboratory Service, County Hall, Maidstone.

This laboratory provides a service for the chemical analyses of Food and Drugs.

3. Hospital Laboratory Service, The Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

This laboratory serves the Consultants in Hospital and the General Practitioners in relation to the examination of their patients.

4. Ambulance Service Station, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone.

This service is administered by the County Council and the above-named Station adequately provides for the requirements of the Borough. The establishment comprises 6 Ambulances, 5 Sitting-case Cars, with a staff complement of Station Officer and 17 men, all of whom are on a full-time basis. The Station and Ambulances are equipped with radio-telephony, which provides a means of instant inter-communication, particularly valuable in emergency.

5. The Child Welfare Centre, Prospect Road.

Sessions are held weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m. A Medical Officer is in attendance on Tuesday afternoons. The services provided in these Clinics are complementary to those provided by the family Doctor who is concerned mostly with children who are suffering from illness. The Health Visitor provides the link between the Clinic and the homes of the children. Each child is examined at his/her first attendance and thereafter at regular intervals to ensure that there are no defects, of which the parents may not be aware, and that nutrition and growth are normal.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Vaccination against Smallpox are also available at these clinics, and Whooping Cough immunisation is also now available. When sufficient vaccine is at hand, it is probable that immunisation against Poliomyelitis will also become a routine measure in these Clinics.

Various baby foods such as the Dried Milks and Vitamin products are sold at cost price to the mothers, which is of financial advantage to them.

It is unequivocal that the Child Welfare Service has been and is an invaluable agency in the prevention of infant deaths and in the promotion of positive health.

6. The Ante-natal Clinic, Prospect Road.

Sessions are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month and are supplementary to the ante-natal examinations done by the family Doctor and Midwife. These services have been invaluable to expectant mothers in the prevention of the dangerous complications that may beset pregnancy, and maternal deaths are now relatively rare.

7. The Home Midwifery Service

There is one Home Midwife on duty in the Borough, who works in close liaison with the Practitioners and with the Ante-natal Clinic.

8. Home Nursing Services

Two Home Nurses are on duty. The majority of their cases are those in the chronic sick or aged and infirm group, who do not require Hospital in-patient treatment.

9. (a) The Domestic Help Service

The address of the office of the local Domestic Help Organiser is 26, Cheriton Place, Folkestone. This service has expanded rapidly since the inception of the National Health Service in 1948, and has become established as an essential health service on behalf of mothers who become ill and have no relations or neighbours able to do the work of the household and care for the children; by the relief of this anxiety the mother is more quickly restored to health and to her family. The service is also of great assistance to old and infirm or chronic sick persons, who would otherwise be obliged to break up their homes and be admitted to a Chronic Sick Hospital, in which there are insufficient beds to cope with the long waiting list.

(b) The Family Help Service

Prior to the introduction of this service, it was necessary to remove children, particularly those under five years of age, to costly Children's Institutions from families in which the mother was absent due to severe illness, death, estrangement or desertion or other cause. The service is designed to provide help and care for the children whilst the father is at work, and the Domestic Help may be required to reside in the home, if the father is on night-work. The maximum period of help is for three months during which period the father is expected to make permanent arrangements for the care of his children.

The demand on this service is not considerable but when it is necessary it is of value in keeping the children at home, and also obviates expensive Institutional maintenance.

(c) The Evening Attendance Service

This service is occasionally required on behalf of old people for half to one hour each evening to assist them to retire for the night.

(d) The Night Attendant Service

This service is also occasionally required on behalf of old people who are ill and live alone. The helpers usually go at 10 p.m. and stay until 6 a.m. the following morning and attend each night until the patient recovers or dies or is admitted to Hospital. Assistance may also be given for several nights to relatives who are unable to be in attendance every night.

(e) Child Help Service

This new domestic help service was introduced by the County Council on the 1st April, 1957. The scheme was designed to help the so-called Problem Families, the objectives being threefold; to raise the standard of living of these families, to improve the standard of Child Care, and to prevent the break-up of the family.

10. Nursing Homes

1. The Hythe Nursing Home, 23, North Road, Hythe.

This is a private Nursing Home in which there are twelve beds for maternity, surgical or medical patients and a modern fully equipped theatre, labour ward and nursery.

The fees are from 13 guineas per week.

2. Northendene Nursing Home, 91, Seabrook Road, Hythe.

This Home provides accommodation for nine medical or chronic sick patients. The fees are from 6½ guineas per week.

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HEALTH
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BOROUGH OF HYTHE



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND
HOUSING MANAGER

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1957



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to present to you my thirty-second Annual Report on the work carried out in my Department. This covers the year ended 31st December, 1957.

1. GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received and dealt with 98

INSPECTIONS - Summary of inspections made:-

Public Health Act, 1936

Number of premises inspected 204
Number of re-inspections at above 371

Housing Act, 1957

No. of inspections for purposes of
Section 9 (repairs) 31
No. of inspections for purposes of Sections
16/17 (demolition and closing orders) 48
No. of inspections of clearance areas 87
" " " for general survey and
assessment 63

Housing Act, 1949

No. of inspections in connection with
Improvement Grants 44

Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954 and Rent Act, 1957

No. of inspections re Certificates of Disrepair 43
No. of inspections re houses let in lodgings 15

Housing (general)

No. of inspections re housing applications 131
" " " " Tuberculous patients 7

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

No. of inspections of premises where food is
stored or handled 123
No. of inspections at Public Slaughterhouse
(Meat Inspection) 795
Other Meat and Food inspections 49
No. of inspections of Ice Cream premises 38
" " " " Licenced premises 17

Shops Act, 1950

No. of inspections for purposes of this Act 27

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954

No. of inspections re Milk and Dairies
Regulations 31

Total carried forward 2,222

Total brought forward 2,222

Factories Act, 1937 & 1948

No. of inspections of factories with Mechanical Power	45
No. of inspections of factories without Mechanical Power	19
No. of inspections of factories re Means of Escape in Case of Fire	29

Rodent Control

No. of inspections of dwelling houses	80
" " " " business premises	42

Refuse Collection and Disposal 307

Miscellaneous

No. of inspections for various purposes not classified	59
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TOTAL 2,803

2. NOTICES SERVED:-

	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>
Public Health Acts	18	-
Housing Acts	4	-

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS REMEDIED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AND HOUSING ACT

<u>Houses:</u>	Roofs	7
	Walls (external)	3
	Chimneys and stacks	2
	Rainwater pipes	1
	Gutters	2
	Dampness	2
	Plaster (walls)	1
	Plaster (ceilings)	1
	Floors	2
	Windows	2
	Doors	1
	Fireplace and Cooking Ranges	2
	Sink waste pipes	1
	Water supply - general	1
	Miscellaneous	4
<u>Drainage:</u>	Drains repaired	4
	Drains cleansed	2
	New Drainage	1
<u>Water Closets:</u>	Repaired	2
	Renewed	2
<u>Dustbins</u>	New provided	19



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HOUSING - GENERAL

1. Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere

Houses Demolished in Clearance Areas

As unfit for Human Habitation 8

Number of Families and Persons displaced from the
above and in advance of pending action Families - 4
Persons 9

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects
were remedied

After informal action by Local Authority 21

.....

No. of houses in confirmed Clearance Areas 4

No. of families and persons to be rehoused from
the above Families - 4
Persons - 7

2. Rent Act, 1957

In July of this year this Act came into force. Enquiries on the procedure and applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been dealt with at the office. Up to the end of the year applications for Certificates of Disrepair had been dealt with as follows:-

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	7
No. of Decisions to Issue Certificates	6
No. of Undertakings Accepted	3
No. of Undertakings Refused	Nil
No. of Certificates Issued	Nil

3. Housing Act, 1949 - Section 20
Improvement Grants

Five applications were made during the year for grant aid, one was refused and four approved. One of the applications approved has since been withdrawn.

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No. of premises connected to cesspools	122
No. of premises with pail closets	4
No. of premises not connected to public water supply	8



F O O D

1. Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

No. of Food Premises in the District:-

Bakehouses & Bakers Shops	7
Butchers	11
Fishmongers, Poulterers & Fish Friers	6
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	17
(roccers (includes some Ice Cream Retailers)	20
General Shops, Ice Cream, etc.	24
Licenced Premises	30
Restaurants and Hotels	16

No. of Registered Food Premises:-

(a) Retailers of Ice Cream	31
(b) Preparation & Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Foods, etc.	13

Total Number of Inspections of Food Premises:-

Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955	96
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No. of Notices Served (Food & Drugs Act - Food
Hygiene Regulations, 1955)

8

Analysis of Defects Remedied in Food Premises

Food Premises reconstructed or altered	4
Protection of Food from Contamination	6
Personal Cleanliness of Food Handlers	4
Soil Drainage System Repaired or altered	1
Sanitary Conveniences:-	
Cleansed, repaired or renewed	1
Wash hand basins provided or renewed	2
Sinks provided or renewed	2
Hot Water Supplies provided or improved	2
Lighting & Ventilation of Food Rooms	1
General Repairs & Cleanliness of Food Rooms	5
Provision of Accommodation for Clothing	1

2. Ice Cream (Heat Treatment Regulations)

The following samples of Ice Cream were taken for
bacteriological examination during the year:-

	<u>Samples</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
Wrapped	7	6	1	-	-
Part Wrapped	3	3	-	-	-
Unwrapped (from bulk containers)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note: All samples within Grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Black-Swan in St. Dunstons Church, 1680.

THE SECOND VOLUME.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Black-Swan in St. Dunstons Church, 1680.

THE SECOND VOLUME.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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3. (a) Milk & Dairies Regulations and Milk (Special Designations) Regulations

The registrations and Licences in force and issued by the Council during the year are as follows:-

Registered Distributors	8
Tuberculin Tested - Licenced Dealers	4
Pasteurised - Licenced Dealers	4
Tuberculin Tested - Licenced Supplementary Dealers	4
Pasteurised - Licenced Supplementary Dealers	4

(b) Milk Samples

The following samples under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 were taken during the year:-

	<u>No. of Samples Taken</u>
Pasteurised	10
Pasteurised Channel Island	7
T.T.Pasteurised	12
T.T.Pasteurised Channel Island	1
Pasteurised (Schools)	<u>9</u>
Total	<u>39</u>

The Phosphatase Tests on all samples taken during the year were satisfactory. The Methylene Blue tests on all but 3 samples were also satisfactory. The 3 referred to were taken in July and the Analyst reported that the test was invalid as atmospheric shade temperatures exceeded 65°F. All school milk samples were satisfactory.

4. Public Slaughterhouse

Fatstock Guarantee Scheme -
Deadweight Certification of Pigs

During the year 1,825 pigs were certified on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food qualifying for deadweight subsidy payment under the above scheme. The sum of £60. 13s. 6d will be paid to the Council for the services of the Inspectors in carrying out this work.

Grant for Meat Inspection

In the year ended 31st March, 1957 the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food made a grant to the Council of £107. 15s. 0d towards the cost of Meat Inspection.



The first part of the document
 discusses the importance of
 maintaining accurate records
 and the role of the
 committee in overseeing
 the process. It also
 mentions the need for
 regular communication
 and the importance of
 transparency in all
 actions.

The second part of the document
 outlines the specific steps
 that will be taken to
 implement the plan. This
 includes the formation of
 a working group, the
 establishment of a timeline,
 and the assignment of
 responsibilities. It also
 discusses the need for
 ongoing evaluation and
 reporting.

The third part of the document
 provides a summary of the
 key findings and
 recommendations. It
 emphasizes the need for
 continued collaboration
 and the importance of
 staying focused on the
 goals. It also mentions
 the need for further
 research and the
 importance of staying
 up-to-date on the latest
 developments.

The final part of the document
 contains the conclusion and
 the signature of the
 chairperson. It expresses
 confidence in the team
 and the plan, and it
 thanks the members for
 their hard work and
 dedication.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle Exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	820	14	899	2144	8655
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	6	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	66	1	3	63	302
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.05	7.14	0.33	3.22	3.53
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	1	-	-	63
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.83	7.14	-	-	0.73
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The total weight of meat condemned at the Public Slaughterhouse during the year as diseased, unsound or unwholesome was:-

1 ton 18 cwts 2 qrs 16 lbs

5. Inspection of Meat and Other Foods
(Other than at Slaughterhouse)

During the year the following foodstuffs were surrendered as unsound or unfit for food in shops and other premises where food is prepared or sold.

8 tins	Ideal Milk	5 pts.
3 "	Sardines	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
1 "	Pilchards	1 lb.
4 "	Marmalade	7 lbs.
1 "	Spaghetti	1 lb.
2 "	Soup	1 lb. 15 ozs.
25 "	Meat	99 lb. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
34 "	Fruit	36 lb. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
52 "	Vegetables	37 lb. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
2 "	Jam	3 lb.
1 jar	Pate of Chicken	2 oz.
2 Hens		11 lb.
	Fish	56 $\frac{3}{4}$ stone
	1 Bundle Sausage Skins	

Disposal of Condemned Food - All food condemned as unfit for human consumption is disposed of under sufficient safeguards, and unsound meat to Bye-Products Companies in the area.

WATER SUPPLY

Analysts reports on raw waters submitted for chemical analysis have been supplied by the Folkestone & District Water Company and samples have been taken at regular intervals by my Department. The following is a summary of these reports:-

1. Examination of Raw Water Supplies:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Chemical examination of water from Folkestone & District Water Company's sources of supply	30	-

2. Examination of Treated Water Supplies:-

Bacteriological samples of treated water taken at consumer points	34	2
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FACTORIES

One power factory was deleted from the register during the year. The present number of factories is as follows:-

Non power factories (Factories where Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities)	47
Power factories (Factories not included in the above where Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities)	<u>36</u>
Total	<u>83</u>

One Certificate with respect to Means of Escape in Case of Fire issued under Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937 has been amended during the year.

One notice under Section 7 (defective sanitary convenience) of the Act was served and complied with.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Disinfections were carried out during the year as follows:-

Premises disinfected (after infectious disease)	4
Articles of Bedding etc., disinfected	1
Library Books disinfected	10

There was an increase in disinfestations, due mainly to an increase in the requests received for the destruction of Wasps Nests.

Premises disinfested (verminous etc.)	4
Wasps Nests destroyed	102



REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Delivery of a new S.D. 16/18 yard Two-way-Tipper was taken in March in replacement of a S.D. 11 yard side-loader purchased in 1947.

During the year a number of complaints were made regarding the Controlled Tip at Princes Parade, and the Minister of Housing and Local Government was invited to inspect. The Minister subsequently notified the Council that the Inspector's report indicated that

- (a) Tipping was being carried out in excess of a depth of 6 feet.
- (b) Some depressions indicated that voids were not properly filled in.
- (c) There were indications in some places that the cover of soil was less than the recommended depth of nine inches.
- (d) Some pieces of paper blown about indicated that the screens were largely ineffective.
- (e) Rats reported in June indicated failure to observe sufficient control measures.

It also recommended that additional precautions be taken as follows:-

1. The tipping face should be covered with soil every day.
2. All tins extracted for salvage should be removed from the site daily.

The voids referred to were caused by the disposal of barbed wire under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food "Rabbit Control Scheme", and the cover of soil was not less than 9 inches.

Rat control has always been carefully carried out in close co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food representatives and the infestation referred to was due to unusual weather conditions. It was the first time a major infestation had occurred in 11 years and was completely removed within a week.

Following this report, the depth of tipping has been reduced to an original depth of 6 feet (producing a consolidated layer of about 3 feet) instead of a consolidated layer of 6 feet deep which was originally understood to comply with the Ministry's recommendations. An improvement in use of screens has been attempted although it is impossible to prevent some paper being blown away in high winds.

With regard to the additional precautions recommended, tins are being removed daily but it is not possible to cover the tip with soil at the close of each working day with the present equipment, which consists of a Muledozer not fitted with hydraulic equipment for picking up soil.

191 Cesspool emptyings have been carried out during the year at a cost of £264. 2. 0d. This work is done by contract at a price of £1. 7. 6d per load.

The costs of Refuse Collection and Disposal, based on an estimated population of 9,600 were:-

	<u>Per 1,000 Population</u>
Refuse Collection	£635
Refuse Disposal	£80

6535
6536

Refugee Collection
Refugee Collection

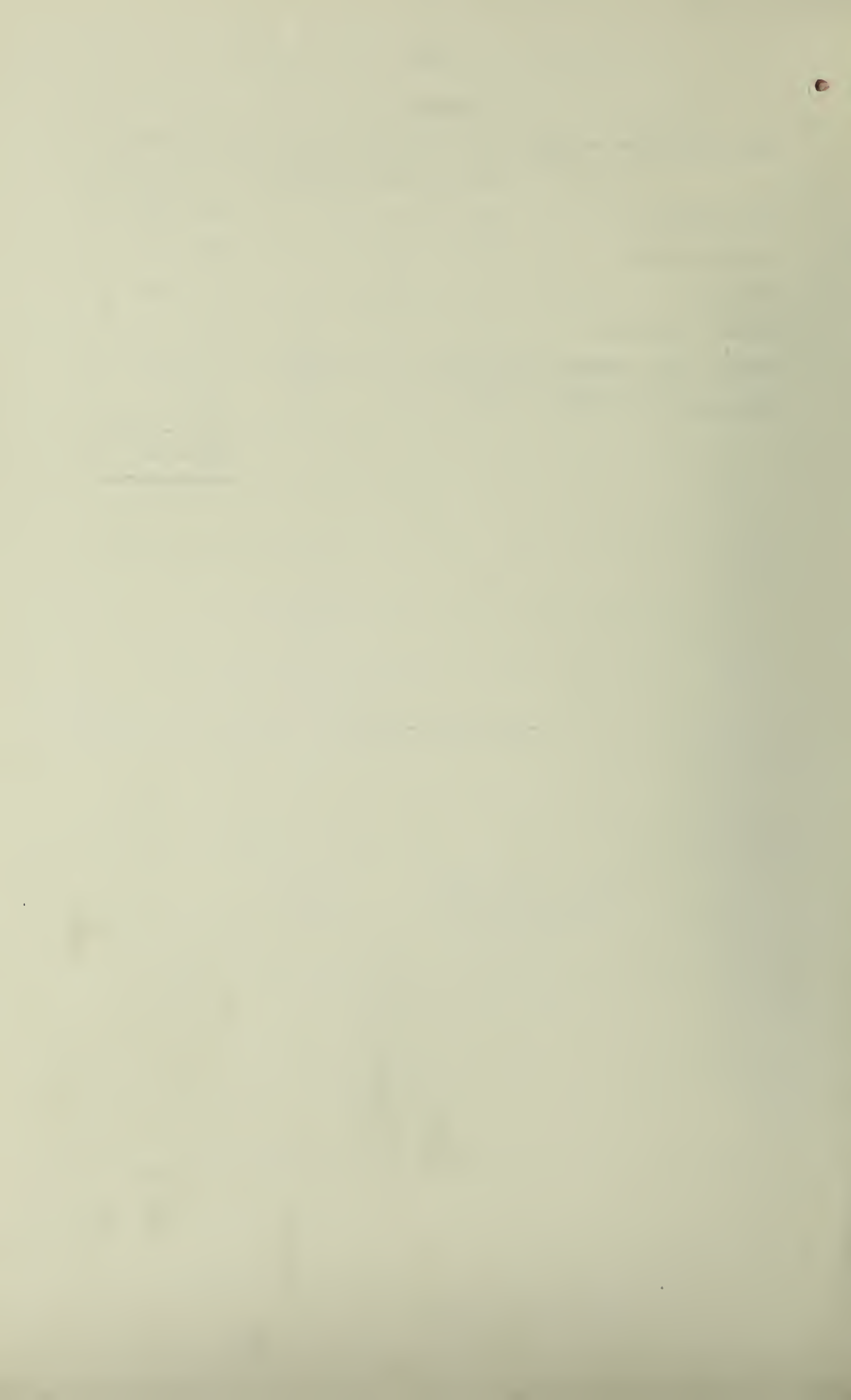
6537
6538

Refugee Collection
Refugee Collection

SALVAGE

The income from salvage sales during the year is as follows:-

	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	19	18	3	-	149.	15.	3.
Kitchen Waste	72	8	-	-	360.	0.	0.
Textiles	-	6	1	4	6.	13.	1.
Metals - Ferrous	2	-	2	10	21.	6.	4.
Metals - Non Ferrous	-	-	3	8	3.	8.	9.
Tins and Metal Scrap	24	16	-	-	117.	9.	0.
					<hr/>		
					£658. 12. 5.		
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RODENT CONTROL

The usual service was extended during the year i.e. treatment of private dwellings found to be infested, carried out free of charge, but a charge being made for rodent control work carried out at other premises.

During the year a 10% test baiting of the sewers in the Borough was carried out. 50 manholes were tested and one was found to be infested. Immediate treatment was recommended and carried out and the infestation eradicated. No further Maintenance Treatment was required during the year.

The following table shows the rodent control work carried out during the year.

Year ended 31st December, 1957.	<u>Type of Property</u>				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	All other (including Business)	
Properties inspected:					
(a) By notification	-	81	-	17	98
(b) Survey under the Act	10	68	11	43	132
(c) Otherwise	-	80	-	123	203
No. of properties found to be infested by rats:					
Major	1	-	-	-	1
Minor	2	99	-	14	115
No. of infested properties treated	3	99	-	14	116
No. of treatments (inc. re-treatments)	7	117	-	26	150
No. of properties found to be infested by mice:					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	1	-	2	3
No. of infested properties treated	-	1	-	2	3
No. of treatments (in. re-treatments)	-	1	-	2	3
No. of visits recorded by Rodent Operator	147	598	nil	151	896



COUNCIL HOUSES

441 Council houses were in occupation at the end of the year.

The houses comprise the following types:-

<u>3 Bedrooms</u>	<u>2 Bedrooms</u>	<u>1 Bedroom</u>
265	123	53

Analysis of list of applications for Council Houses as at December, 1957.

No. of applications - 2 or 3 bedroomed houses 115

No. of applications - 1 bedroom flats or bungalows 76

Total 191

<u>2 or 3 bedroomed accommodation</u>	<u>1 bedroom accommodation</u>
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Applications under consideration from people residing in the Borough	22	20
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Deferred applications from people residing in the Borough	49	34
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Deferred applications from people residing outside the Borough	44	22
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Housing Improvements

During the year a further 7 gas and 5 electric water heaters together with Sinks and Wash Basins, where requested, have been installed in pre 1939 houses. All applications received have now been dealt with.

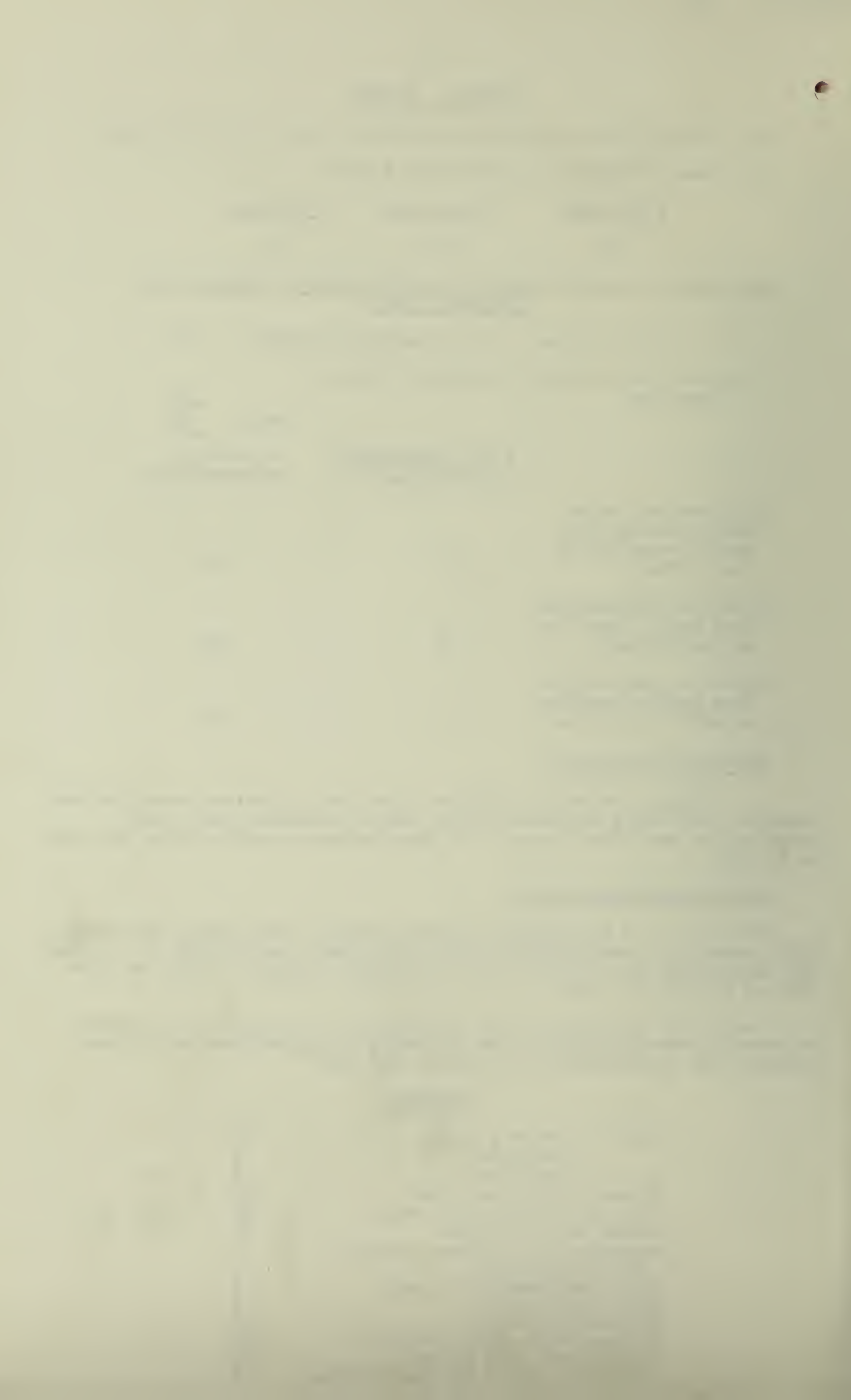
Repairs and Maintenance

The income of the Repairs Account for the year ending 31st March, 1957, based on a contribution of £10 per house, was £4,352. 10. 0d and the expenditure was £4,645. 19. 2d leaving a balance in hand at that date of £3,368. 18. 1d.

During the year some 1,101 complaints were received of various defects in Council Houses. The following is an analysis of defects remedied and work carried out during the year.

EXTERNAL

Roofs: Slates & tiles	76
Flashings	3
Rooflights	3
Chimney Stacks and Pots	19
Gutters and Rainwater Pipes	32
Drains and Vent Pipes	34
Footpaths and Pavings (Surface Water Drainage)	3
Walls (Brickwork for Damp)	2
Gates and Fences	4
New Gates provided	43
Clothes Posts (Old Peoples)	4
Ventilation (Air Bricks)	3
Outhouses, Sheds and Fuel Stores	13



INTERNAL

Walls & Ceilings (Plaster)	16
<u>Floors:</u> Woodwork	7
Dampness	1
<u>Doors:</u> Woodwork	70
Furniture	69
<u>Windows:</u> General	48
Putty Joints	2
Sashcords	74
Catches	15
<u>Fireplaces and Stoves:</u>	
Renewals (part Expenditure borne by Tenant)	15
Repair and Maintenance	27
Flues	9
Firebricks and Bars	15
<u>Baths:</u> General	2
Waste Pipes	5
Wash	
<u>Basins:</u> General	8
<u>Sinks:</u> Waste pipes	17
Draining Boards replaced	2
<u>W.C 's:</u> Pans and Traps	8
Seats	20
Flush Pipes	23
Cisterns	154
<u>Water Supply (Hot & Cold):</u>	
Tanks, Cisterns and Valves	63
Boilers and Flues - Repair and Maintenance	15
Supply Pipes (inc. leaks)	53
Frozen Pipes	1
Taps and Stopcocks	35
Tap Washers	33
Water Hammer	4
Woodworm	1
Repairs or Removal of Coppers	3
Redecoration (Tenancy Change)	4
Redecoration (Old Peoples)	11
Electrical Defects	85
Miscellaneous	5

EXTERNAL PAINTING

Number of houses completely painted	49
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Your obedient Servant,

J. PLIM.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Housing Manager.



HEALTH AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

STAFF

Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager - John Plim.

Qualifications: Certificate of Public Health
Inspector, Royal Society of
Health, London. 1920

Certificate of Inspector of Meat
& Other Foods, Royal Society of
Health, London. 1923

Certificate in Sanitary Science
as applied to Building & Public
Works, Royal Society of Health,
London. 1925

Additional Public Health Inspector - G. A. Hagedorn.

Qualifications: Certificate of Public Health
Inspector, Royal Society of
Health, London. 1947

Certificate of Inspector of Meat
& Other Foods, Royal Society of
Health, London. 1948

Clerk/Typist - Miss R. A. Dray.

Foreman - Mr. E. Stokes.

Refuse Collection,
Refuse Disposal:-

2 Drivers.
9 Collectors.
1 Tip Attendant.

Housing:-

1 Plumber & Fitter.
1 Carpenter.
3 Painters and General Hands.
1 Assistant Fitter.

Rodent Operator.- 1

